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## BUSINESS NOTICES.

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25] Queen Street, Honolulu, H. 1. [17

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BY J. O'NIELL, [13] Corner of King & Fort Sreets. [13 J. D. WICKE,

Agent for the Bremen Board of Underwriters.

All average claims against said Underwriters, occurring in or about this Kingdom, will have to be certified before me. 7-ly CHUNG HOON.

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## HAWAIIAN



# GAZETTE.

VOL. IV---NO. 35.3

HONOLULU, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1868.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

ADAMS & WILDER. AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS Queem Street, Honoiniu.

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a. Morgan L. Smith, U. Messrs, C. Brewer & Co. S. Consul. Sers, Richards & Co. LE, P. Adams, Esq. [41\*

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CRATER OF KILAUEA, HAWAII. THIS ESTABLISHMENT IS to the Volcano, who may rely on finding com fortable rooms, a good table, and prompt at-tendance. Experienced guides for the Crater always in readiness.

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Parties visiting the Volcano via Hilo, can animals warranted to make the jour ney, by D. H. Hirencock, Esq., Hilo, 37-1y4

GEORGE WILLIAMS, LICENSED SHIPPING AGENT, CONTINUES the business on his old plan of settling with officers and camen immediately on their shipping at his office. Having no connection, either direct or indirect, with any outfitting establishment, and allowing no debts to be collected at his office he hopes to give as good satisfac Office on Jas. Robinson & Co.'s Wharf, ir the U. S. Consulate.

### Honolulu, March 27, 1867. PIANOS TUNED.

MUSICAL 1USTRUMENTS Tuned and Repaired, by CHAS. DHRBY, at the Hawaiian Theatre. Lessons given on the Piano & Guitar. The best of references given. [51-1y\*

J. H. THOMPSON, GENERAL BLACKSMITH

HONOLULU, H. I. HAS CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale

on hand and for sale, a good assortment of BEST REFINED BAR IRON! Best Blacksmith's Coal, At the Lowest Market Prices [38-1y\*

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Manufacturing Jewelry,
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JAMES L. LEWIS. COOPER AND GAUGER, AT THE OLD STAND,



COOPERING MATERIALS! CONSTANTLY ON HAND. He hopes, by attention to business, to merit a continuance of the patronage which he has heretofore enjoyed, and for which he now re-turns his thanks.



HILO, H. I. Sugar and Molasses. WE ARE PREPARED TO CROP COMING IN AND FOR SALE IN quantities to suit purchasers, by WALKER & ALLEN.

> ONOMEA PLANTATION. Sugar and Molasses-Crop 1868 COMING IN, FOR SALE IN QUANTIties to suit purchasers, by WALKER & ALLEN,

> Agents. PRINCEVILLE PLANTATION. Sugar and Molasses-Crop 1868 TOMING IN, FOR SALE IN QUANTIties to suit purchasers, by WALKER & ALLEN,

WAILUKU PLANTATION. TEW CROP NOW COMING IN. FOR

Sale in quantities to suit purchasers, C. BREWER & CO., Agents. MAKEE PLANTATION.

New Crop of Sugar & Molasses OW COMING IN, AND FOR SALE IN quantities to suit purchasers by C. BREWER & CO.,

INSURANCE NOTICES.

## SAN FRANCISCO BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

HE undersigned having been appointed agents for the San Franci ard of Underwriters, representing the California Insurance Company, Merchants' Mutual Marine Ins. Co., Pacific Insurance Company, California Lloyd's, and

Home Mutual Insurance Company. g leave to inform Masture of Vaccole and e public generally, that all losses sustained Vessels and Cargoes, insured by either of e above companies, against perils of the as and other risks, at or near the several newich Islands, will have to be serified by

H. HACKFELD & CO. HAMBURGH-BREMEN

THE UNDERSIGNED. HAVING been appointed Agents of the above Com-any, are prepared to insure risks against Fire a Stone and Brick Buildings, and on Mer-tandise stored therein, on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of 5-1y\* F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

Merchants' Mutual MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. OF SAN FRANCISCO. ME undersigned having been ap-

WALKER & ALLEN

California Insurance Company. THE Undersigned, AGENTS

## BUSINESS NOTICES. History of the Kamehamehas.

TRANSLATED FROM THE HAWAIIAN OF S. M. KAMARAU

Kamehameha L.

CHAPTER IV. Keaweapala having succeeded to the Kingdom of Hawali, the chiefs as well as his brethren lived under him. Some of the chiefs, however, began to conspire together, because they considered that they were deprived of their rights in land. These were Kecaumoku, Keawepoepoe, and Kumaikuall brethren of Keawcopals. In the fight which ensued. Keeaumoku's party were defeated; that was known as the battle of Kaiomo-Kecaumoku being unable to escape, except by sea. A canoe came from Kekaha, [a little way to the northward of Kallua] Ing to the public that they are prepared to furnish all kinds of Coppen Wonk, consisting in part, of STILLS, STRIBE TANS, SORGHAM PANS, WORMS, PUMPS, &c.

Also on hand, a full assortment of Tis

Ware, which we offer for sale at the lowest at Honomalino and there agreed that Kalaniopuu should have all his rights (Kecaum ku's) to the kingdom of Hawaii. Keawee pala having heard of the junction of Kalani-Kaahamanu Street, one door above Flit- opnu and Kecaumoku, made ready for the war and proceeded to South Kona with his chiefs and warriors. The principal fighting took place at the hill called Pae, from there to Kuapehu; but all the way between Keel and Honaunau was a battle ground. The ground is a very uneven and rocky one, full of holes and cut up with ravines - suita ble, however, to those skilled in the ancient style of warfare in Hawaii.

The fighting lasted for a long time, with the advantage sametimes on one side and sometimes on the other. Kalanlopuu had a priest named Holcae, who said to his chief that the only way to get Keawcopala killed was first to procure the death of his priest Kaakan by name. So in accordance with this advice, Kaakan was caught and cruelly put to death. [Whether it was owing to this that Kalaniopun succeeded in his enterprise, the historian does not say, but we are led to infer so from what follows.]

It was in the year 1754 that Kalatiopun be came king of the entire Island of Hawali He was the son of the King of Kan and his grandfather was king of the whole island of Hawaii. His mother was Kamakainoku. Upon coming into the kingdom the new king proceeded to arrange his government by fixed rules. He appointed certain chiefs

as governors for the different districts; to others he gave the charge of divisions and ahapunas of land, and to others igain, the smaller subdivisions so dividing up the lands among his chiefs and warriers. The business of canoe-building, and that of fishing, was also preserved distinct. He also set apart the classes of persons known as kakaolelos, (counsellors) kilos, (prophets) and those skilled in the matters connected with the ancient belaus, or temples. One of the principal counsellors was Kicoo, and others associated with him, named Kaaloa, Kapalaon, and Punone.

Kalaniopuu was a wise king, and also very anch skilled in the athletic arts of wrestling, boxing, etc. But his great fault was that he was prone to war, fond of display, and did not pay much respect to the rights of others in regard to lands. This led him to make a raid on Maul, in the year 1759, when he took ossession of the dis hulu, and appointed a chief ramed Puna as governor, who was Kalaniopuu's kahu, and a skilled warrior as well as a wise counsellor. After Kalaniopuu returned to Hawaii from his conquest of East Maul, Kamehameha Nui made war upon Puna, the King of Hawair's governor, whom he had left in charge of East Mani. Kamchamcha Nui was assisted by the chiefs of Molokai and Lanal in this war, which goes by the name of Kapalipilo, owing to the large number of chiefs and warriors engaged in it. There was a strong fastness called Kauwiki, built of Ohia logs and other woods, which had been famed from ancient times as an impregnable place As the materials for this place were brought from different localities that were noted for one or another circumstance in the history of the people, so it became to be valuable in the eyes of the chiefs. And Hana has always been regarded with peculiar affection by the chiefs on account of this noted fort, and also on account of the salubrity of its climate.

This war fasted a long time between Kanchameha Nul and the chiefs of Hawaii. In me of the battles there came a chief of Molokai and took part. His name was Kaohele, and he was said to be a most extraordinarily expert warrior, quick as to running, and very strong physically. He would allow a man to get on top of him-he underpeathand then, in a little or no time, he would tear his antagonist in pieces; such was his ength and aginty.

But on the side of the chiefs of Hawaii there was also a celebrated warrior-celebrated for his agillty and strength-named Kamakakaukii, who was said to be the fastest and most enduring runner ever known, and the most skillful in throwing the spear. It is related of him that such was his quickness, FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y. that he could catch birds before they had time to take wing.

These two met at the battle of Makaolehua and the champion of Hawali, Kamaka, had the first trial of attempting to pierce his antagonist with a spear. The Molokai cham pion said to him of Hawaii at the commenc ment of this duel; "Break off the end of your spear. Kamaka." "No," said the other, "I shall not do so for you." The reason why Kaohele made that remark was, that be felt a regard for Kamaka-they having been children together on Molokai. But Kamaka appeared to have forgotten this, and his

The Hawaii champion exhausted all his death-dealing weapons on him of Molokai; fast and furious they came, like falling leaves of the obia or the hala, Ithick as the antum nal leaves that strew the brooks in Vallambrosa.] or like the drops of min, when a shower comes on. Kaohele, however, was of the above Company, have been authorized to insure risks on CARGO, FREIGHT and TREASURE, by COANTERS, from Honolaiu to all ports of the Hawalian Group, and the spears and other missles. When these vice versa:

H. HACKFELD & CO.

8-1y you." [It may be mentioned here, that the chiefs in olden times and even their descendants of the present day-were remarkably expert in the spear exercise. Some now living, septuagenarians, have not forgotton their skill.]

The next day the champion of Hawaii did not go into the general battle, but remained in the reserve. Kaohele, however, was watching him, and in order to bring him to action, he sprang into the midst of the engagement, where the fighting was flercest. To a warrior like him, the attempts of ordinary men were quite futile; every one tried to strike him in vain; the showers of spears that were sent at him were as harmless to him as the showers that come from the clouds. He fairly bathed in weapons. As fast as a spear was thrown at him he would catch it, and holding it in reserve, either on one right or left side, it was made a bulwark of defense. In that battle, the soldiers of Hawaii were so badly used that they became like a whirlwind, rushing first and way and then another, and Kaohele following them up. On this occasion Kaohele killed Kamakaukii, having beaten him in a chase, and overtaking him thrust him through with a spear.

However, Hana remained an appenage to the kingdom of Hawali, because Kameha-

meha Nui gave up the war. A chief named Mahihelelima came Hawaii and landed on East Maui, and observing that Puna was governor of that place set his wits to work to get it for himself. He sald to Puna: "I have been sent here by Kalaniopuu from Hawali to relieve you from the charge of this district, because he wishes to have some secret talk with you; I am toramain in charge of the fort until you return." Puna took these words to be true, as coming from his keikl, the king, and left for Hawaii, leaving Hana in charge of Mahihelelima. And so the latter got possession of Hana and Kipahulu. Those lands however, belonged to his family by descent. But the remark was made by Kalaniopun: "The roost prepared for the cock has been usurped by the hen. I did not send for you to return

to Hawaii. Kamehameha Nul reigned twenty-nine years king of Mani. He had numerous wives and children, but the kingdom did not descend to any of his own children. In making his circuit of Maui, when he arrived at Kawaipapa, he was attacked with sickness. At Kabalabili, in the district of Hana, he said his wish was, that Kahekili should be his successor in the kingdom. He died at Hamakualoa, but his remains were afterwards conveyed to Moaloa, on Molakai. The character of Kamehameha Nui, as preserved in traditions, is that of a kind king, in favor of peace. It is not said of him that he got up war expeditions against any of the other islands.

In the year 1792 Kehikili became King of the Island of Maul. He was noted for his fondness for sports—such as jumping from precipices into the sea. He was known to have jumped from a height of no less than three hundred and sixty feet, and sometimes four hundred. The places from whence he made his leaps are still pointed out on Maui.

He was fond of the art of tatoolng, and half his body, from head to foot, was marked with different characters. He was of a weak voice, and after he became king deserted the society of women and lived a section ded life on the hills. He was King of Mani seaid to have eost, in all its accompaniments, 60,000f. Fortunately, the Italian Government 60,000f. Fortunately, the Italian Government ded life on the hills. He was King of Mani is said to twenty-seven years, and seven years he reigned over Oahu. During this time, Peleioholani, the King

of Oahu, (formerly King of Kaual in this

the wars-how they were commenced on very frivolous grounds, and also how they were ended without any results. [Sometimes a little dispute between relatives about fishing rights would result in what they called war, (kana) and for months together, in whole districts, the ordinary pursuits of life would be suspended.]

While Kecaumoku was at Hana, on Maul, earrying on war with the Kchikili, the celebrated Kaahumanu was born there-she whose name is so intimately connected with the history of the Kamehamehas. Hereafter, in the course of this history, she will be frequently mentioned in connection with the names of Kamehameha 1st, 2nd, and 3d.

THE ORIGIN OF WOMAN.-Ladies doubtless will feel interested in the following account of their origin, taken from a Madagascar

myth: The inhabitants of Madagascar have a

myth:

The inhabitants of Madagascar have a strange myth tonching the origin of woman. They say that the first man was created of the dust of the earth, and was placed in a garden where he was subject to none of the ills which now afflict mortality; he was also free from all bodily appetites, and though surrounded by delicious fruits and limpld streams, yet he felt no desire to taste of the fruits or quaff the water. The Creator had, moreover, very strictly forbidden life either to eat or drink. The great enemy, however, came to him, and pointed to him in glowing colors the sweetness of the apple, the lusciousness of the date, and the succulence of the orange. In vain; the first man remembered the command laid upon him by his Maker. Then the fiend assumed the appearance of an effulgent spirit, and pretended to be a messenger from heaven, commanding him to eat and drink. The man at once obeyed. Shortly after a pimple appeared on his leg; the spot enlarged into a tumor, which increased in size and caused him considerable annoyance. At the end of six months it burst, and there emerged from the limb a beautiful girl. The father of all fiving turned and uncertain whether to pitch her into deal and and whether to be the rinto the rinto deal and uncertain whether to be the rinto the rinto deal and uncertain whether to be the rinto the rinto deal and uncertain whether to be the rinto the rinto deal and uncertain whether to be the rinto the rinto deal and uncertain whether to be the rinto the rinto deal and uncertain whether to be the rinto the rinto deal and uncertain whether to be the rinto the rinto deal and uncertain whether to be the rinto deal and caused him considerable and uncertain whether to be the rinto the rinto deal and uncertain whether to be the rinto the rinto deal and caused him considerable and uncertain whether to be the her into the rinto deal and caused him considerable and uncertain whether the best of the rinto deal and rinto and remembered to be a meaning and remembered to be a meaning and rememb beautiful girl. The father of all living turned her this way and that way, sorely perplexed and uncertain whether to pitch her into
the water or give her to the pigs, when a
messenger from Beaven appeared and told
him to let her run about the garden till she
was of marriageable age, and then to take
her to himself as a wife. He obeyed. He
called her Bahouna, and she became the
mother of all reares of men.

mother of all races of men. For being badly shaken up in an accident on the Northeastern Raliroad, in England, Mr. Samuel Buxton sued for damages, received on three accounts: 1st, for business losses; 2d, for structural sufferings; and 3d, for agony endured in anticipation of an untimely end. He got £800 sterilog.

PRINCE ALPRED has composed a waltz.

\$6.00 PER YEAR. THE AMERICAN NATURALIZATION TREATY

WITH BAYARIA.—The following is a free translation from the German of the text of the naturalization treaty recently concluded between Bayaria and the United States:

Article 1. Subjects of the Kingdom of Bayaria who have become naturalized citizens of the United States of North America and have uninterruntedly lived during the Bavaria who have become naturalized citizens of the United States of North America and have uninterruptedly lived during five years in the United States are to be considered as American citizens and accordingly treated by Bavaria. Likewise shall the subjects of the United States of America who have become naturalized citizens of Bavaria be considered as subjects of Bavaria and be treated as such by the United States. The mere declaration of intention to become a citizens of one or the other State shall have no effect of naturalization with respect to one or the other State.

Art. 2. Any naturalized citizens of one State may be indicted and punished after returning into the territory of the other State if he has committed any set threatened with punishment before his emigration, providing the crime has not become obsolete according the laws of his original country.

Art. 6. Into treasy between the Kingdom of Bavaria as one part, and the United States as the other part, concluded on the 12th of September, 1853, respecting the extradition of fugative criminals, to be granted in certain cases, shall continue unchanged.

Art. 4. If a Bavarian, naturalized in America, takes up his residence in Bavaria without intending to return to America he is to be

takes up his residence in Bavaria withou intending to return to America he is to be Intending to return to America he is to be spisidered as renouncing his naturalization in the United States. Likewise an American naturalized in Bayaria is to be considered as renouncing his naturalization if he again settles in the United States without intending to return to Bayaria. The renunciation may be considered as valid if the naturalizationity of one State lives for more than two years in the territory of the other State.

Art. 5. The present treaty will be valid immediately after the exchange of ratifications and will be valid for ten years. If one party fails to announce the intention to repeal it within six months prior to its expiration it shall remain in force until the expiration it shall remain in force until the expirapeal it within six months prior to its expira-tion it shall remain in force until the expira-tion of twelve months after the time that one of the contracting parties gives notice to the other party of intention to repeal.

Art. 6. The present treaty shall be ratified by his Majesty the King of Bavarla and the President of the United States, and the ratifi-cation shall be exchanged at Munich within twelve months from this date (May 26th, 1888).

A MILITARY SPECTACLE IN ROME—The Roman correspondent of the Pull Mail Gastle writes: "On the 2d inst., the Pope paid a visit to his army on the plateau of Monte Cave, arriving at Rocca di Papa, in a carriage at eight o'clock in the morning. As his Hollness entered the camp, rain began to fall, and was driven on by furious gusts of wind, which rose to a storm when the Holy Father reached the temporary chapel, erected at great cost, in the midat of the camp. In this fabric the troops assembled to hear the Pope say mass, which he accomplished under great difficulties, for at that elevation the air was extremely cold, obliging him to wear his causauro, or red velvet cap, and, as the rain pierced the roof of the chapel, a red umbrella was held over his head. The white linen for the altar was retained in its place by the weight of buildes, and the Host was placed under a glass clock-shade, to prevent its being carried away by the tempest. In spite of these discomforts the Holy Father went through all the service of the mass with his usual deliberation. The troops then gathered in the middle of the camp, where the Pope mounted a scaffold, and regardless of wind and rain, bestowed upon them his solemn benediction. Gen. Kanzler wished him to wait for the troops to be a scaffold and regardless of wind and rain, bestowed upon them his solemn benediction. Gen. Kanzler wished him to wait for the troops to be a scaffold and regardless of wind and rain, bestowed upon them his solemn benediction. Gen. Kanzler wished him to wait for the troops to be a scaffold and regardless of wind and rain, bestowed upon them his solemn benediction. Gen. Kanzler wished him to wait for the troops to be a scaffold and required to be a scaffold and re A MILITARY SPECTACLE IN ROME-The the descent from the mountain in a litter. This operation, however, proved even more fruitful of discomfort than the celebration of 60,000f. Fortunately, the Italian Government has just paid into the Pontificial exchequer 2,000,000f., and promises another instalment

WHAT IS A TEAR?-The principal element history) had taken possession of Molokai, and about this period, that is to say from 1750 to 1766, there were numerous wars and small fights between the chiefs.

Kahekili of Maui, and Keeaumoku of Hawali, were at war constantly. There are many interesting stories related concerning the first that of ours. "Sailt" is, he were that of "bitter" at that of ours. "Sailt" is, he were that of correct ferm of the two of "sait" at the hands of Greek poets, and that of "bitter" at that of ours. "Sait" is, however, the more correct term of the two. When a tear dries, the water evaporates and leaves behind it a deposit of the saline ingredients; these amaigamate, and as seen through the microscope, array themselves along crossed lines, which look like diminutive fish-bones. Tears are secreted by a gland called the "lachrymical gland," which is situated above the eye-ball, and underneath the upper-lid on the side nearest the temple. Six or soven exceedingly fine channels flow from it on the under serface of the eye-lid, discharging their contents a little above the delicate cartilege which supports the lid. It is these channels or canals that carry the tears into the eye. But tears do not flow only at certain moments and under certain circumstances, as might be supposed; their flow is continuous; all day and all night, although less abundantly during sleep; they trickle softly from their tender sluces, and spread glistening over the surface of the pupil and glistening over the surface of the pupil and cycball, giving them that bright enamel and limpid look which is one of the characterislimpid look which is one of the characteristic signs of health. It is the ceaseless movement and contraction of the cyclids that effect the regular spreading of the tears, and the flow of these has need to be constantly renewed in the way just mentioned, because tears not only evaporate after a few seconds, but also are carried away through two little drains called "lachrymal points," and situated in the corner of the eye near the nose. Thus, all tears, after leaving the cyclids, flow into the noarrils, and if the reader will assure himself of this, he has only to notice, unpoetic as the fact may be, that a person after crying much is always obliged to make a two-lold use of his or her pockethandkerchief.—Chambers' Josepus!

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Sydney correspondence of the Panama Star says:

We may thank Captain Freeman, of the American ship Gentoo, for almost the only exciting opisode in the history of the past month, and, like many other porsons on whom importance has been thrust by being made the subject of official correspondence, this worthy skipper is certain to be heard of again. The event may be thus briefly narrated: On the 16th ult., the Gentoo was leaving this port for San Francisco with a large number of passengers, amongst whom was a person named McBride, for whom a warrant was issued, charging him with defrauding his creditors. Two detectives and another police officer went on board to execute the warrant, and exhibited their authority to the Captain, who, it seems, was determined that the man should not be taken out of the ship, and, aided by some of the passengers, forced the officers out of the vessel and proceeded to sea. The matter was at once laid before the Government. Captain Bradford, of the American ship Oresader, who was on board the Gentoo when the occurrence look place, has since been committed in trial for obstructing the police in the execution of their duty.

A PRISKY old Florentine, named Caval-chinie, has just made a journey to Paris, at the age of 117.

## Hawaiian Gazette BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT

THE "GAZETTE" OFFICE

## PLAIN AND PANCY PRINTING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH

## MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS. GENERAL LEE is a delegate to the Virginia

When a is hen most likely to hatch? When she is in carnest (her nest.) MARVIN T. HEAD is said to be one of the

meanest men in Chicago. His enemies inva-riably write his name "M. T. Head." John Romands, of Durham, Maine, died recently at the advanced age of 100 years, 9 months and 5 days. He was one of the earliest settlers in that part of the State.

THE Fale Courant proposes that the stu-dents who graduated under the late President Day, should contribute one dollar each to erect a suitable monument to him on the College grounds. E. PERRY, of Montreal, was left with for provisions, lest fall, to take care of a light house on one of the islands of Lake Super for. The setting in of winter prevented a visit to him afterwards, and he starved to

The equipage of Col. T. B. Lawrence, Consol-General of the United States for the Kingdom of Italy, at the recent Corse di Gala held in Florence, surpassed in elegance and good taste any of the turn-outs of the nobility.

A FULL-LENGTH engraved portrait of Queen Elizabeth, in state dress, by William Bogers, a contemporary artist, no other impression of which is known to exist, has been discovered in England.

A RETURNED CALIFORNIAN found the baby he had left at home a miss of five summers One day he offended her, when she irefull exclaimed: "I wish you had never marries into the family!"

THE Supreme Government of Peru has or-dered that from next autumn the consignees of guano increase by ten shillings the price of each effective ton of guano that they sell in their respective deposits.

TROUBLES NEVER COME SINGLE.—An hon-cest old and in the guanter, when told of her-

TROUBLES NEVER COME SINGLY.—An honest old lady in the country, when told of her lineband's death, exclaimed—"Well, I do declare, our troubles never come alone! It ain't a week since I lost my best hen, and now Mr II.—has gone, too, poor man!'

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Alfred Memorial Fund have swelled the amount already received to nearly £30,000, and it is intended at once to commence the crection of the hospital. Another circumstance in connection with the Prince's visit has been the curoliment of a Scotch brigade of volunteers, to be called "The Duke of Edinburgh's Own."

The London correspondent of the New

ed "The Duke of Edinburgh's Own."

The London correspondent of the New York Tribune says a scrious accident befell Swinburne, the poet, on July 10th, in the reading-room of the British Museum. The poet was busy at one of the desks when he was selzed with a convulsion, was thrown by it to the floor, and striking his head against an iron staple, received a blow that nearly fractured the skull. The violence of the fit was so great that even after the blow he had to be held down on the floor for some minutes.

minutes.

The Bishop of Argyle tells several stories about the churches in the western Highlands of Scotland. He was lately compelled to remove from one of the churches in his diocese, one of the illuminated texts:—"Driah, and let the camels drink also." It was originally intended to be a precept to inculcate kindness to animals; but the people, who had very slight knowledge of English, interpreted it to be a permission at least to indulge in liquor, and allow their old enemies on the other side of the hills, the Campbells, to refresh themselves in the same way.

BLACKWOOD, the Scotch publisher, brings

BLACKWOOD, the Scotch publisher, brings out a volume of songs by Lord Neavs, an eminent judge of the northern Kingdom, zeal against the new theories the day hids scientific world. Mr. Darwin's theory of the origin of species by natural selection is made thus to explain itself:—

A deer with the neck that was longer by half Than the rest of its family's (try not to insist). By stretching and stretching became a giraffe, Which nobody can deay. A very fall pig with a very long nose, Screls forth a probactle quite down to his toes, And he then by the name of an elephant goes, Which nobody can deny,

An ape with a pliable thumb and big brain, When the gift of the gab he had managed to gain,

Icrnerge in the Atlantic.—The New York Nursels arriving at this port during the past few days all report an unusual number of iceburgs in the Atlantic Ocean. The steamer Atlanta encountered twenty-five in a single day, and had her voyage considerably lengthened by the slow rate of speed she was compelled to adopt to avoid dangerous collisions. It has been suggested that the coldness of the temperature produced in the atmosphere of the ocean by these Arctic risitors is the cause of the excessive mins we have been having during the past few weeks; and there is something plausible in the idea. The cold blasts from the sea, meeting the warm, damp air which floats over the land, must of course condense it, and cause it to deposit its moisture. But why there should be so much lee this season is a subject for still further inquiry. The ship Adolphine, at New York, from Bremen, reports passing, on the 5th of June, immense fields of ice, some of them being at least two hundred feet high. She had to go many miles out of her course to avoid them.

On May 1st, Mr. William Murry Drum-ICEBERGS IN THE ATLANTIC.-The New

miles out of her course to avoid them.

On May 1st, Mr. William Murry Drummond. Police Magistrate of Daylesford Victoria, died from the effects of a bite by a tiger snake. He allowed himself to be bitten by the reptile in order to test the efficiency of an antidote which a man named Shires protested to have discovered. Shires has been committed for manslaughter.

The return of the Registrar-General of Victoria, recently published, shows that in the first quarter of 1865 there were 3,237 males and 3,137 females born in the colony; and that 5,978 males and 2,485 females arrived in it by sea. Of the maies, 1,601 and of the females, 1,179 died; and 5,527 males and 1,783 females left the colony by water. The total increase of population for the quarter was 3,683 and the estimated population of the colony on the 31st of March was 664,570 persons.

From January 1st to May 16th, the value of imports amounted to £4,403,570 against £4,705,578 during the same period last year. The exports during the same periods—1807, £4,631,858; 1908 £5,972,834. THE Constituyents has the following curr-ons paragraph relative to the Chilian colony of Magellanes:

of Magellanes;
"Persons supposed to be well informed assure us that the government, so solicitons of immigration, and zealous for the colonization of the territories of Arauco and Magellan's, is on the point of concluding, or has already concluded with the government of

delian's, is on the point of concluding, of has already concluded with the government of the King of Italy, an agreement the the King of Italy will furnish as many omigrants as many be desired for the Strait colony, and will pay half the cost of the passage, the Chilian Government paoviding the rest. Up to this point the agreement excellent since we shall obtain an immigration sufficiently cheap: but the escond pay is not quite so satisfactory—the class of subjects of which King Victor Emanus wishes to rid himself. It is well know that on the Italian frontiers the royal arm—or at least a portion—has been occupie for sometime back in combating the briggs dage formented from the Farnese Palace be the ex-King of Naples, in agreement, it said, with the Holy Father, who employs it that object a good portion of the more called St. Peter's pence. Well, the Italia army frequently makes numerous prisones among these gangs, who fight for God an their king, and which constantly infectaboria, the Abruzi and other piaces of a very honest fame; and of these prisoner with whom the King knows not what to do our Government wishes to avail themselve according to rumor, in order that Magellan may flourish marvelously.